THE Sherwood WATER QUALITY REPORT

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The City of Sherwood consistently delivers water that meets or surpasses all federal and state standards. You can have confidence in the quality of your drinking water.

The City of Sherwood is proud to deliver water from the Willamette River Water Treatment Plant to the kitchen sinks for over 20,000 people every day. This report provides the information you need to know about the water you drink. Contaminant levels in your drinking water are well below state and federal regulatory limits. The test results are shown on the following pages.

Although the City's water supplies are tested for more than 200 regulated and unregulated contaminants, only those that have been detected in 2022 are included in this report.

We think it is important for our customers to understand where their water comes from, how safe it is, and what actions we take to ensure its continuing safety. If you have any questions about the contents of this report, or about something not included in this report, please contact the Public Works Utility Manager, Richard Sattler, at 503.925.2319 or sattlerr@sherwoodoregon.gov.

Willamette River Water Treatment Plant

5 Steps to produce safe, good-tasting water

STEP 1: Raw water intake draws water into the…

STEP 2: Enhanced sedimentation process, which removes materials from the addition of flocculants

STEP 3: Ozone is then added to kill bacteria, viruses, Giardia, Cryptosporidium and assist with taste and odor

STEP 4: Next, Granular Activated Carbon removes turbidity and pathogens in addition to removing taste and odor. Water is then taken through a sand filter which "polishes" to improve particle removal

STEP 5: Lastly, Chlorine-secondary disinfectant is added to prevent bacterial growth for its trip through the pipeline

The Willamette River Water Treatment Plant offers tours to learn more about the process of making your water. Call Veolia Water at 503.582.9655 to schedule a visit.

EPA ON WATER QUALITY

Drinking water and bottled water may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. To ensure that tap water is safe, the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) establishes similar limits for bottled water.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general populations. People who are immuno-compromised, such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly people, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC (Center for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1 800-426-4791.

WATER QUALITY CONTAMINANTS

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Your water is tested for all contaminants regulated by the EPA plus a number of unregulated contaminants. Sampling is conducted at various locations in the water supply and distribution system. Test results are submitted to the Oregon Health Authority, Drinking Water Program, the local agency responsible for enforcing EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act.

"Contaminant" refers to any substance that may be found in water. As water travels over the surface or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material. It can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activities. Contaminants that may be present in untreated source water include: biological contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemicals from industrial or petroleum use; and radioactive materials.

If a health related contaminant is not listed in this report it was not detected.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Unit of Measure	Amt. Detected low - high	MCL	MCLG	Source
Barium	ppm	0.0056 - 0.0057	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits in ground water aquifers
Nitrate-N	ppm	0.63 - 0.70	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	ppm	ND - 0.0032	0.1	0.1	Found naturally in rocks, plants, soil and volcanic dust, and animals; can also be produced by industrial processes; there are demonstrated instances of chromium being released to the environment by leakage, poor storage or inadequate water disposal

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Frequency / Measure	Amt. Detected low - high	MCL	MCLG	Source
Total Coliform Bacteria ◊ **	% in monthly samples	3 out of 240	1 per month	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform / E.Coli (Positive samples)	Monthly	ND	0.000	0.000	Human and animal waste
Turbidity ±	NTU	0.01 - 0.08	< 0.3	NA	Soil runoff and sediments

◊ Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, water borne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system

** During monthly sampling, we found coliform bacteria indicating the need to look for potential problems in the water treatment process or distribution system. When this occurs, we are required to conduct an investigation to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these investigations. During this last year we were required to conduct a Level 1 coliform investigation. One Level 1 investigation was completed requiring zero (0) corrective actions.

± The typical cause of turbidity is sediment suspended in the water that can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth.

BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS

Contaminant	Unit of Measure	Amt. Detected low - high	MRDL	MRDLG	Source
Bromate	ppb	1.1 - 2.8 Avg. 2.0	10	0	Byproduct of water disinfection
Chlorine	ppm	0.1 - 1.5	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	4.6 - 8.7 Avg. 6.7	60	N/A	Byproduct of water disinfection
Total Organic Carbons	ppm	0.57 - 2.4 Avg. 1.186	TT	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	9.4 - 19.4 Avg. 13.8	80	N/A	Byproduct of water disinfection

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LEAD AND COPPER

Contaminant	# of Samples	AL	MCLG	90th Percentile	Sites Above AL
Copper	0 of 60	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0	0
Lead	0 of 60	15 ppb	0 ppb	0	0

The values shown are the results of samples collected in September 2022. On a 3 year cycle the next round of testing will occur in the summer of 2025.

While there is no MCL for lead or copper, the federal government identifies an "action level" (AL) that triggers certain actions by the water provider. The action level is based on the 90th percentile. This means that 90 percent of the samples must be at or below the defined action level. The action level for copper is 1.3 ppm and the action level for lead is 15 ppb.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children.

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Sherwood is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by running your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. Contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or *water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead/index.cfm* to learn more.

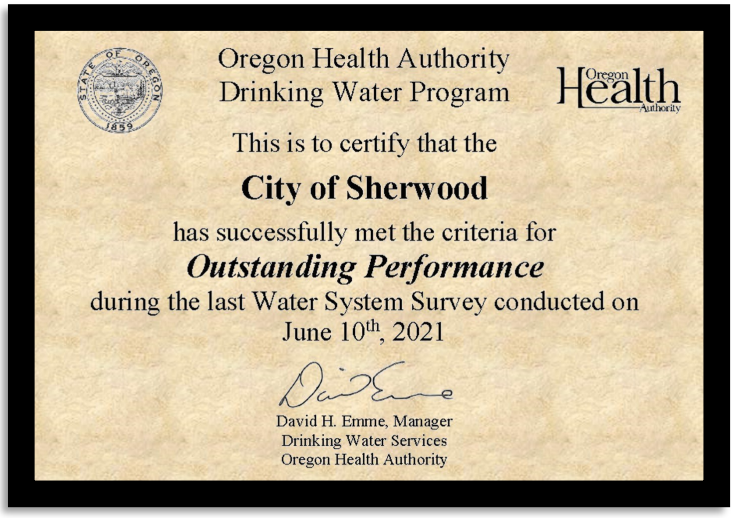
GET INVOLVED - JOIN THE CONVERSATION

The Sherwood City Council meets every first and third Tuesday at 7:00 p.m. at the Sherwood City Hall, 22560 SW Pine Street. With the exception of any scheduled Executive Session, the meetings are open to the public and residents are encouraged to attend.

The City of Sherwood is a member of the Regional Water Providers Consortium which is a collaborative and coordinating organization that works to improve the planning and management of municipal water supplies in the greater Portland, OR metropolitan region. Find out more about the Consortium, its members, and its work in water conservation, emergency preparedness, and regional coordination at regionalh2o.org

In June of 2021, Oregon Health Authority's Water System Survey awarded the City of Sherwood with an Outstanding Performance certificate.

Outstanding performers are evaluated on system sources, treatments, storage facilities, distribution system, operation and maintenance procedures, monitoring and management for the purpose of evaluating the system's capability of providing safe water to the public.



DEFINITIONS

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): a measure of turbidity.

No Detection (ND): In all of the tested samples there was no contaminant detected.

Parts per billion (ppb): 1 ppb means that one part of a particular contaminant is present for every 1 billion (1,000,000,000) parts of water. 1 ppb is equivalent to 1 inch in 16,000 miles, 1 second in 32 years and 1 cent in $10 million dollars.

Parts per million (ppm): 1 ppm means that one part of a particular contaminant is present for every 1 million (1,000,000) parts of water. 1 ppm is equivalent to 1 inch in 16 miles, 1 minute in 2 years and 1 cent in $10,000 dollars.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in water.